INTERESTING INSIDE FIGURES.

Details of the Great Business Done Both in Grain and Ore.

WHY CAPITAL IS ALWAYS WILLING

ASHLAND, WIS., Oct. 19.-After sailing over the wide, black surface of Lake Superior for two entire days, without much more of land visible than the top of the coppery Keeweenaw, the sight of the Apostle Islands, over the right bow as the Apostle Islands, over the right bow as the steamer heads in toward Ashland, is sure to make the landlubber grateful; and when the breeze brings from the islands a whiff of the pine woods, to give character to the inspired freshness of the inland sea, and presently the green shores become more clearly outlined, there is a disposition to associate the name of Ashland with picturesque gilmpses of land and water, with slopes of grass and fragrant shade, and to recall the old stories about the aborigines who deold stories about the aborigines who devoted their years of residence here to provide interesting legends for the diversion of modern travelers.

this good that first impressions are apt to be most lasting. When the vessel has passed the Apostle Islands, and, sailing by has been carned. The rate of ore in 1890 It is good that first impressions are apt to the Madaline Island, gives you a passing and distant view of Bayfield, Ashland Harbor is reached. The attractiveness of the shore is found to have been greatest from a distance. The steamer, if it happen to be one carrying freight "for a living," out of Ashland \$1,995,626, and those out of goes straight to one of many docks that the stretch out from the shore and hide most of of freight on ore is a trifle less from Mar-These docks are each about 1,000 Each is high, rising perhaps 30 feet above the water, with open piling be-low and box-like structures above. All are painted a sort of rust color, the better to In that restand discoloration from ore. speci they resemble the decks, and even the masts and gaffs of the steamer Gladstone which really has no use for masts or for standing gaffs, and a great deal of use

THE SOLITARY CARGO.

Vessels come to Ashland for one thing only. That is for ore—iron ore from the mines of the Gogebic range in Wisconsin. They are arriving continually, and are al-vays in a hurry for loads, so that even the ousy miners cannot always keep up with them. This is a great iron ore section. Mr. George H. Elv of Cleveland, an expert' finds that Lake Superior supplied in 1890 half the material for the iron output of the coffutry. All that the shipper sees of the mines is the product. He brings his vessel up to a long dock, where there is room for two more vessels of the same length, which may be 300 feet. He can crawl out to the land end of the dock by a walk under the ore pockets just a plank wide, and his head will almost touch the bottom of the ore bins as he walks along. When he has come to the shore end of the pier he only sees a raw and unpicturesque new town, in which the conversations at the hotel or the newspaper office are apt to be about the arrivals of the ore ships, the failure to arrive of the ore trains, the freight rate to Cleveland, and the latest "boom" news from West Supe-

Ashland is all ore. The houses are not built of it, but they were built by it, and they seem to take on the same reddish, iron-ore tinge that Captain Holmes has painted the deck of his ship and the standing gaffs, just to anticipate the tendency of the ore to surreptitously stain the unpainted wood. The bell of the locomotive rings at all times of the day, as the ore trains come down with their loads and drop them into the bins. The railroad runs down upon the docks above the ore pockets, a rail to each row of luth or one of the other ports at the head openings of these pockets are toward opposite sides of the dock, so that vessels can load at both sides at the same time. At regular distances are hung up what look like halves of steamboat funnels, secured to the dock at the lower end by a hinge. The intervals between these funnel-like affairs are found to correspond to the intervals between the hatches of ships, and when the funnels are dropped, with a great clanking of rusty chains, it is found that a hinge at the bottom is just be-neath a door. When five of the funnels have been adjusted to as many hatches in a ship, bolts are pulled from as many doors, ore behind and above, pressing upon the shelving bottom and seeking a level, shoots down the funnel into the hold of the vessel, and presently—that is to say in an hour or two, depending upon whether the ore is damp or dry-the vessel is loaded with 2,500

MINERS MUST BE ACTIVE

It requires a great deal of activity on the part of the miners and the railroad to keep the ore bins full when there is no grain de manding ships. A large ore car will hold 200 tons, but that does not occupy much space in the ample pockets. A load of 3,200 tons only fills the lower hold of a vessel as large as the Bradley steamer Gladstone, one of the largest and newest of the wooden ships on the lakes. When the load is in, it is to look at like so much damp sawdust with a few lumps of rock in it. Before the pockets have ceased to discharge their con-tents into the hold, a lot of hardy Scandinavians have divested themselves of all clothing except their trousers, and with their shovels they "trim" or level the load for steadier carriage. The processes of loading and leveling are soon over, and if the master of the vessel has made good use of his time he has laid in all the supplies he will need for the return trip, and is on his way down the harbor again in a few hours. ctimes there are so many vessels in port ahead of him that he must wait his turn at the dock, and when there have been many vessels at work tapping the pockets it may be necessary to wait for arrivals of ore

On the north shore of Lake Superior, 25 miles east from Duluth, is Two Harbors, another iron ore port. Why it is called Two Harbors, or why it should be called One Harbor, or eyen a port, is not apparent, for being devoid of any proper harbor, and so lacking the essential qualification of one port, its name is a paradox of an unusually humorous sort. But it is a great place for ore shipments. It is young yet in the busi-ness, but it promises to make a famous record when the iron mining properties in the Vermilion and Mesabi Ranges are more extensively developed. Two Harbors takes but little. Most of the ships that come to if for cargoes have either come up the lake light or they have brought coal or package freight to some other port and then sought a return cargo of ore from Two Harbors. Dulath takes coal, so do many of the Cana dian ports on Lake Superior, particularly Fort William, where the Canadian Pacific has docks, and Superior and Bayfield and Washburn all have to be supplied with coal from Lake Eric. The coal is delivered at the ports, where it is left in large quantities by means of the Brown hoists that are everywhere used to handle ore and coal in delivery, as well as coal in shipment. It is on the north side of the lake, and is proteeted from storms prevailing in the sum-mer; when the northeasters of the fall set in, it is probably as "nasty" a port as any

RECORD OF THE PORTS.

But look at the record of the business done at Ashland and Two Harbors. Ashland ships the Gogebie ores, and in 1890 it sent 1,663,021 tons of these ores to the smelters on the lower lakes. The whole lake product in the year was 7,677,107, and Ashland stood third as a shipping port, Escanaba, in Michigan, leading, and shipping quite half in amount of the product of all the lake mining region. Marquette was second, and Two Harbors, which shipped its first ton of ore in 1884, before the properties of the range were at all developed, was fourth, with a record of 936,541 tons. The mere reading of the story of this Vermilion

OUR LAKE COMMERCE. Range development tempts one to join the boomers. In 1884 there were shipped from the mines 62,122 tons. In 1885 the shipments were 227,075 tons; in 1886, 307,948 tons; in 1887, 394,910 tons; in 1888, 452,110 tons; in 1889, 826,813 tons, and in 1890, 878,974 tons that were shipped by the company operating the mines, together with about 100,000 more tons shipped in "wild boosts". boats."
The figures about this Minnesota mining

reigon are facinating. It covers about 1,700,-000 acres, and all the development is in St. Louis county. It is, apparently, inexhaust-ible and the quality of the ore is high. There are in sight of the four mines now in operation about 800,000 tons of ore, and such are the facilities for handling the ore at a cheap rate for mining and transporta-tion by rail to the lake, and so moderate are the regular rates for lake shipment to the southward, that it is estimated by those who handle it that the ore can be mined at a profit of \$1, \$1.75 to \$2 a ton. The Iron Range Railroad and Minnesota Steamship Company do most of the business. It is all one corporation with different names. The

PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS.

One ceases to wonder that the lake fleet is increasing in size when he comes to hear something about the earnings of lake vessels. was \$1 35. To be on the sate side, estimate the returns to shippers on the basis of a \$1 20 rate. Assuming that all the ore shipped from these ports went by steamer, as most of it must have gone in that way, the vessels carrying it earned for the cargoes quette, lower down on Lake Superior, and still less from Escanaba, on Lake Michigan, but in going to or returning from Escanaba the "Soo" lock is escaped, and less coal and time are consumed in making the trip. The rate per ton on ore is usually less by 10 cents from Escanaba.

Steamers to Duluth usually find cargoes both ways. Coal is the most easily secured eargo from Lake Erie ports up, and ore from Ashland or Two Harbors in the summer and grain or flour in the fall make up the cargoes. Steamers of the Northern Line carry from Buffalo coal in the lower hold and package freight in the upper hold. They will carry upward of 3,000 tons up and about the same quantity down. Coal will bring but 50 cents a ton, but the package freight brings the average up to nearly \$1.50 per ton. As soon as the Northern Line ships are unloaded they take on grain or ere and go down the lake to Buffalo or Chicago with 3,000 tons that pay \$1 20 to \$1 30 per ton. According to representa-tions made at Duluth, it is apparent that these ships and others of their class, in less successful degree, are coining money. Their up cargoes average gross earnings of \$2,700, and the down cargoesbring in about \$4,500 each. The steamers make about fifteen trips in a season. At \$7,250 for the round trip the earnings in a season would be about \$108,000 for each steamer. Assuming that it costs \$1,500 a trip for running the steamers, including cost of coal, hire of officers and men, insurance and other items, the vessels would still be carning each more than \$80,000 a year. That is a very good income upon steamers that cost not more than \$200,000 each.

THE NEED OF IMPROVEMENTS. No wonder that men of capital are eager to have the channels of the lake deepened and that the lake builders are yearly adding to the number of plants from which are being turned out steel vessels that will compare with those built in the best ship-yards. From one captain an idea was obtained of the cost of running a wooden ship of large size between Cleveland and Duof the lake. The ship was cap rying 4,000 tons, but the shallow waters of the St. Mary river compelled the owners to limit the load to 3,200 tens or a little more. The engine was one of modern build, triple expansion, and the voyage up and down required the provision of 200 tons of coal. The captain had to pay himself, his officers, a crew of ten or a dozen men, a cook, ar assistant, and provide for a very generous table out of \$1,200 the round trip. This ship traveled with a consort or schooner in tow, and sometimes went up the lake light But the owners were satisfied with her earnings, even without making the average number of trips that a steamer would make traveling loaded both ways.

The Munnesota Line is one of the most businesslike on the lakes. Its owners have calculated carefully what it can do, and i does just what experience has proved to be best, for profit, of course. Its six vessels best, for profit, of course. Its six vessels load in turn at the docks at Two Harbors, with ore. As soon as the load is in, they sail for Cleveland or Ashtabula. When the load of ore is discharged, they start back up the lakes light, load again at Two Harbors and proceed back again. They are the are they are the they are t fliers. They make the round trip in sever days. The cargo of ore is about 3,200 tons, and it would cost the company, if they did not own their ships, \$3,800 to transport the ore to their furnaces on Lake Eric or Lake Michigan. The vessels make twenty-five trips each season. They should show gross earnings of about \$95,000 each, or net earnings of perhaps \$60,000 each. The cost of the six vessels of the Minnesota fleet was about \$1,200,000. That would make them worth \$200,000 each. The earnings of a vessel ought to pay for her construction in four years, and she should 'live," barring ten years. The insurance risk would be a light one to assume by the pany that was making anything like such

DEMAND FOR GRAIN SHIPS

Just now the demand for ships for grain is active. Nearly every other one of the vessels passing through the lock at the "Soo" is reported "for grain." The grain eargoes are secured at Duluth and West Superior, and they are put aboard very quickly. If a ship has come from below with coal, and is to load with grain for Chicago or Buffalo, nothing is necessary in the way of preparation except a sweeping. Coal will fan out, and it will not discolor the will fan out, and it will not discolor the grain. If the last load was ore, the ship must be scrubbed with lve and then permitted to dry thoroughly before she is fit to receive the grain. Once alongside an elevator, and the spouts in place, the hold is speedily filled with the hard kernels. It is unwritten law in Duluth and thereabout that a vessel shall not be longer than two hours in the harbor after she has gone alongside an elevator and has begun to receive her cargo. That time is considered sufficient in which to fill the hold with 40,000 to 100,0000 bushels of grain, and to enable the master to get his perishable suplies and be ready to haul out through the

Never before, in all of the good seasons that Duluth has seen since it became a great grain port, has there been so much wheat received in a month as there was dewheat received in a month as there was de-livered at the elevators in September. Sep-tember has been the best month in the record, and the receipts in September, 1891, were 2,435,500 bushels, or three and one-half times as much as in the best preceding September. The shipments were greater than those of any preceding September, being in excess of 6,400,000 bushels. The whole grain and flour movement was remarkably grain and flour movement was remarkably active, and reducing flour to wheat the aggregate receipts for September were 9,681,-986 bushels. All of this was not shipped in September, but it will not remain long, in the present condition of the grain market of

Taking the average number of trips as 14 Taking the average number of trips as 14 and the passages at 28, the business seems to have been done by about 300 vessels, which earned an average of \$33,000 the season. The average valuation of the lake freight vessel is \$28,000. The average income would ap-pear to be large enough to satisfy anybody except the men who expect to become rich beyond the dreams of avarice in four or five IS

Of Second Degree Murder for Shooting Martin Mislevy.

HE IS BUT SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD.

Opening Session of the United States District Court Yesterday.

CULLINGS FROM CLERKS AND COURTS

The trial of Daniel Reardon, charged with killing Martin Mislevy, 13 years old, was held before Judge Ewing yesterday. Colo-nel Echols was appointed by the court to de-fend Reardon, and District Attorney Burleigh conducted the prosecution. Mislevy was shot in the breast August 10, about 3 o'clock, while standing at the mouth of the tunnel at Twenty-third and Liberty streets. In the tunnel were Reardon, John Carroll, William McKee and James Digman, all boys between 15 and 20 years of age.

Mislevy asked Carroll for a chew of tobacco. Carroll said he had none. Mislevy then said: "I will tell the cops you are drinking beer." Reardon then fired a revolver and Mislevy tell, fatally shot. He was removed to the West Penn Hospital, where he died August 14. Reardon was arrested on the day of the death.
Officer Miller testified to the arrest

Reardon. Detectives Coulson and Bendel testified to having a conversation with Reardon at Central police station. To them Reardon said he did not intend to shoot the boy. He told them also that he and the other boys tied the two revolvers they had in a handkerchief and threw the package in the river at the foot of Twenty-second street. Reardon later confessed that the revolvers had been buried at Rooney's foundry.

IT WAS A FATAL SHOT. Drs. McCann, Neff and Baum of the West Penn Hospital staff testified to the charater of the wound and stated that death was a direct result from it. The ball penetrated through the lung and went direct to the

through the lung and went direct to the back, not deviating in its course the least to one side or the other.

The testimony of the boys, Carroll, Digman and McKee, showed that they had three gallons of beer in the tunnel and drank all but a half gallon. Mislevy came to the mouth of the tunnel, asked Carroll to the mouth of the tunnel, asked Carroll for a chew of tobacco, but was refused, and Mislevy said: "I will go and tell the cops you are drinking." A shot was fired by Reardon, but Carroll, Digman and McKee denied that tdey saw him aim at Mislevy, though they knew he fired the shot.

The Commonwealth here rested. The

The Commonwealth here rested. only witness for the defense was the de-fendant, Daniel Reardon, aged 17 years, an orphan, who lives with his sister at 245 River avenue, Allegheny. He admitted that he fired the fatal ball but affirmed that he was examining the revolver and had the nuzzle pointed at the wall of the tunnel and that the ball must have glanced.

DID NOT INTEND TO KILL. He denied any intent to shoot Mislevy, and said he believed Mislevy was away from the mouth of the tunnel when he was

examining the weapon.

The arguments were then made. District Attorney Burleigh claimed that a verdict of either second or first degree should be found, favoring, however, first degree. Colonel Echols asked for an acquittal. At 4:30 Judge Ewing charged the jury, and the case was given to them.

case was given to them.

The jury returned a verdict in open court at 6:12 o'clock. The verdict found Reardon guilty of murder in the second degree, and recommended him to the extreme mercy of

THE GOOD OF A GOOD WIFE.

Judge Reed Lets a Man Down Easy for His Helpmeet's Sake.

The October term of the United States Court for the Western district of Pennsylvania opened here yesterday, Judge Reed presiding. The first business was the swearing in of the grand jury. S. B. Lysinger, attorney, of Blair county, was appointed foreman. Judge Reed then gave them the usual charge and they retired. The roll of the petit jurors was next called, after which Court adjourned. In the afternoon the grand jury returned the following true bills: Porter Worl, impersonating a revenue officer; Samuel Bankley, attempting to pass counterfeit coin; A. C. Bails, alias George Washington, having in his possession counterfeit coin; Abner McCon-

nell, having in his possession and attempt-ing to pass counterfeit coin. Porter Worl was the first one placed on trial. He was a young school teacher in Westmoreland county. The charge against was that he represented himself to be a was that he represented finnself to be a United States revenue officer, and would go about collecting money for the settlement of alleged charges of violating the internal revenue laws made against different persons. He made his principal business with persons who were selling liquor and avoiding paying the internal revenue. and avoiding paying the internal revenue tax. Against others he trumped up charges and they would pay \$10 each to avoid trouble. A number of witnesses testified against him, and he was found guilty. Sen-ator Robbins, the attorney defending Worl, made a strong plea to the court for mercy for his client. He said he was personally interested in the case, knowing Worl's wife, who was a beautiful young woman who was a graduate of the State Normal School, and a most estimable lady. On her account he asked for leniency toward the husband. The plea had its effect with Judge Reed,

who sentenced Worl to pay a fine of \$500 and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the Westmoreland county jail. The sentence was the minimum under the law. Judge Reed granted a nolle pros in the case against E. T. Ludwick. R. D. and A. L. Ivory, of Clarion, were admitted to practice in the United State Courts.

To-Day's Trial Lists. Common Pleas No. 1.—Cox vs Reynolds, Lauz & Sons vs Thomas, Schmacher vs Georgie, Dohla vs Baldinger, Appel vs same McCandless vs Allegheny Bessemer Steel Company, Spero et al, vs Lazard, The H. G. Allen Company vs Dritty, Fidelity Title and Trust Company assignee vs Seibert, Ingram

Artien Company assignee vs Seibert, Ingram vs Walsh et al, O'Leary vs Palmer, Fidelity Title and Trust Company vs Curry, McCauley et al vs Logan, Masonic Bank vs Morgan.

Common Pleas No. 2—Cain vs Verner, Moore vs Davis, Markie vs Frasher, Smith vs Pennsynvania. H. and L. Association, Qualich vs Pittsburg Incline Plane Company Peoples Natural Gas Company vs Hamilton, Reilly vs Holtzman, Hedgeret ux vs Hedger, Lambard vs Denning.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs. Joseph Hogan (2), Daniel Reardon (3), F. Trasha, Eugene McGuark (2), Amelia Jones (4), Jack Borden, Peter Dugan, Frank Coyle, Mike Wittensellner, John Allen, Frances Freush, Andrew Leonard, G. B. Eldenmiller, Fred Barth, John Nicheowsky, Joseph Butchin, Jacob Seigle, G. B. Kress, Mrs. R. M. Alger, Joseph Dawson, A. E. Jones, Benton Stone-cypher, David Moiseed, Henry Moiseed, H. Hydepohl, Joseph Kelm, Alex Adamson, Matida Wise, Jacob Engel, John Orr, Harry Clark (2), H. F. Bruggeman, George Kramer, Jr., Mike McNulty, Frank Bower, George Lauerbaugh.

r., Mike Monui Lauerbaugh.	ty, Fr	ink Bower,	Georg
To-Da	y's Au	dit List.	
- Estate of		Accoun	tant
. H. Dunesn	E.	W. Kidd.	
ames F. McGuire	A	Peacock.	
Jenry Good	D.	W. Good.	
ancy P. Flack	Не	mry Schultz,	Jr.
elix Vogt	Jo	hn Geber:	25 344.
ourad Eckert	V	m. P. Stude	t.
ane Kennedy	Th	hennedy,	miek
acob Gochring	·······do	hn Waldschn	idt.
Vm. Koepper	Ti	G. Fallon.	
fary M. Fried	E.	Fried, et al.	
nna M. Ruppert	A	Schaefer.	
nmest Scott	Na	fe Derrosit &	Treat Ch
oseph Patterson	Fi	delity Title &	Trust C

Criminal Court Work Yesterday. In the Criminal Court yesterday, D. J. Mitchell was tried for the lanceny of a satchel from S. W. Togan, on a train on the onre it.

Pennsylvania Bailroad, and acquitted. Michael Broderick, of the Southside, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, preferred by Richard Kelly. He was sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory. James Hooper, Walter Groak and William Gallagher were tried for the larceny of two kegs of beer from a cellar on the Southside. They proved a part ownership in the beer and were acquitted. Daniel Herrington and John Kelly, both aged about 10 years, were tried for the larceny of some candy from a store on the Southside. They were found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court.

Notes From the Courts. The suit of Brockman & Schwartz against G. S. Martin & Co., an action on a contract, is on trial before Judge Slagle. THE jury is out in the case of the Pennsyl vania Company against S. W. and M. J. Confer, an action in ejectment.

THE jury is out in the suit of D. C. Growitz against H. Hyland, T. H. Phelps, W. B. Salt and E. Salt, an action to recover wages. A ventice for the plaintiff was given yes terday in the suit of H. E. Bateman against | Chief should have two assistants. John Dunlap and W. H. Sherry an action in replevin to recover goods levied on for

THE suit of the Braddock Glass Company Limited, against James Irwin & Co., an ac-tion on a contract, is on trial before Judge

Executions aggregating \$4.372.33 were issued yesterday against S. A. Nesbit. They were issued by S. A. George for \$2.035.96; Dr. H. C. Miller for \$1,725.51, and John Loeffler for \$551.85. THE suit of Samuel McCarthy, against G.

W. Hogan, an action to recover for the

death of a horse placed to pasture in a field of Hogan's and killed by falling into a ditch is on trial before Judge White. VALENTINE PFAFF yesterday entered suit ages. Pfaff alleges that Logan took away two bay mares belonging to him and appro-priated them to his own use. A capias was issued for the defendant's arrest.

ALL FOR BURLEIGH.

STRONG ENDORSEMENT FROM A STRONG SOURCE.

The Leading Lawyers of the Allegheny County Bar Support the Efficient District Attorney - They Desire His Election.

To the Voters of Allegheny County: The members of the bar of the county of Allegheny respectively ask your suffrages for Clarence Burleigh, Esq., for the office of District Attorney at the approaching elec-

Mr. Burleigh's efficiency in that office since his appointment demonstrates his competency and ability, and merits his continuance therein.

George W. Guthrie, Walter Lyon,

D. T. Watson,

George W. Guthrie, John Dolzell, D. R. Jones, C. Hasbrouck E. A. Montooth John S. Lambie. P. C. Knox, Johns McCleave, David W. Bell, L. M. Plummer, W. L. Chalfant, A. L. Pearson, John M. Robb, T. M. Marshall, Jr. Wm. S. Pier, Geo. Shiras III, Wm. R. Blair, W. N. Frew, W. K. Shiras, John Ewing Speer, W. F. McCook, Wm. C. Moreland, Geo. Smras 111, Remsen V. Messler, Thomas Patterson, F. W. Magee, W. B. Negley, W. K. Jennings, Geo. C. Wilson, Geo. C. Burgwin, Chas. P. Lang, A. P. Burgwin, James F. Robb, Joseph Stadfeldt, A. Leo. Weil, O. H. Rosenbaum, Dalzell, Scott and Gordon

M. H. Stevenson Edwin S. Craig, Charles Mitchell, Charles Mitchell, J. E. McKelvey, Robert S. Frazer, William H. Ellis, William H. McClung, J. Ludewig Koethen, William H. McClung, J. Ludewig Koeth Francis X. Barr, Jr., Thomas D. Carnahan, J. M. Shields, William M. Watson, J. M. Swearingen, Charles A. Robb, J. S. Rutan, James R. McFarlane, A. C. Robertson, J. O. Brown, John M. Mueller, William P. Schell, Jr., John Madden, Thos. M. McFarland, A. H. Moeser, John R. Harbison, J. L. McCutcheon, John A. Murphy, W. J. Barton, John A. Murphy, W. A. Challener,

Charles A. Sullivan, George P. Graver, West McMurray, T. Walter Day, James H. Porte, H. J. Bigger, Richard B. Scandrett, Edward F. Hays, W. H. House, J. W. Kinnear, R. H. Jackson. William A. Hudson, A. M. Neeper, Charles E. Cornelius, Geo. T. Murray, William M. McGill, William Scott, John B. Chapman.

Oliver P. Scaife, Jr. A. Kennedy, W. R. Sewell, T. S. Parker, George P. Hamilton, John A. Wilson, J. H. Hamson, Adolphe H. Bocking, O. D. Thomson, J. W. Hall, L. W. Bigham, William A. Way. William L. Pierce, A. H. Mercer, F. W. Hughey, Francis S. Bennett, Andrew S. Miller, I. Scott Wendt. Charles A. Robb, A. E. Anderson, Jesse T. Lazear, Lewis McMullin,

Ed G. Hartie

J. A. Evans.

Frank F. Sneathen, I. P. Hunter. R. A. Kennedy, R. B. Petty, William A. Holman, R. P. Lewis, Frank R. Stoner, James S. Young, Kennedy T. Friend. Kirk Q. Bigham, E. T. Cassidy, Edwin W. Smith S. U. Trent, A. D. Wilkin, J. R. McCreery, Thomas D. Chantler, S. W. Cunningham, Henry R. Ewing, J. T. Myler, W. C. Anderson, Frank W. Smith George A. Lepper. William Yost Charles C. Montooth, Chas. W. Dahlinger,

Thomas Herriott, William G. Stewart, James R. Sterrett A. McFarland. Kennedy T. Meade Robert Fitzpatrick, Philip Cooper, Albert York Smith, James W. Prescott, Frank Whitesell, Charles S. Crawford W. A. Schmidt, J. H. White, R. A. Balph J. S. Langfitt, John D. McKennan, A. B. Angney, T. W. Bakewell. J. K. Bakewell, W. T. Tredway, J. M. Garrison, Smith H. Shannon, John L. Ralph. Ed B. Scull. J. C. Boyer, A. Lewis, E. McKee,

David S. McCann George W. Herriott, D. S. Wolcott, G. C. Lewis, A. E. McKer Thomas C. Pitcairn, B. B. Ivory, J. A. Beatty, Erskine & Thomp John D. Brown, W. C. Erskine, Alex Gilfillan. Wm. A. Golden Gee. B. Gordon, W. J. Curran, John D Watson Hilary B. Brunot, Geo. E. Moore, Jas. P. Splane, G. H. Stengel, J. Barton Joseph Crown, John C. Slack, W. L. Merwin, A. J. Edwards, Wm. M. Hall, Jr. Philip Y. Pendleton, David H. Martin,

A. W. Duff, Florence C. Miller, Harry S. Lydick John Wilson. J. Robert Wright, W. H. Lemon, Robert D. Totten, Jas. I. Kay, J. N. Cooke, Chas. M. Thorp, H. H. Marcy, E. H. Russell, Jos. A. Guignon, J. H. Johnston, Geo. Elphinstone, Jas. T. Buchanan, E. E. Craumer,

F. P. Sproul, E. E. Cotton, Lyon, McKee & San-derson, S. A. Will, A. C. Patterson, John C. McCombs. Henry A. Davis, Wm. M. Galbraith, O. E. Shields,

John M. Goehring, D. M. Miller,

Frederick Luty, Wm. M. McElroy,

J. P. Crawford,

J. B. Sweitzer,

A. Blakeley,

W. J. McDonald.

H. L. Christy, H. L. Goehring, John F. Sanderson, Chas. H. McKee,

Geo. W. Flower, Robt. H. McLarn,

MANY OF THE SOFT SNAPS RUINED.

How These Officers Formerly Worked the County Treasury.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED

A much vexed question has at last been settled in the County Commissioners' office. It is as to whether an act of 1889 repealed that of 1834 providing that in the making of the triennial assessment the Assessor in For a considerable time past the Com-

missioners have contended that the law of 1834 was repealed as to boroughs and townships, and now County Solicitor Geyer has reached the same conclusion and rendered an opinion to that effect. Commissioner Mercer yesterday called attention to the effect it would have, which is wider spread than some people would imagine. It will dispense with two men in each of

the 53 districts in the townships and two in each of the 29 districts in the boroughs-in all, 82. The law provides that where boroughs are divided into wards there shall be an Assessor for each.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SAVED. As each assessor gets \$2 a day, the whole number of assistants in these districts would get \$164 a day, and as they average 60 days at the work, there will be a saving of \$9,840 for next year, and for every third year thereafter, to the county, and in all considerably over \$10,000, for in course of time some abuses have grown up which could

not be readily rooted out under the old system. For instance cases substantially as follows have not been unheard of. A borough has been known to unheard of. A borough has been known to have three polling places and an assessor elected in each and no assistants elected. Now a very little study will suggest that these three assessors could make a fairly good thing out of it. Each was chief in his own district and they commanded in turn. No. 1 would be principal assessor in his district and Nos. 2 and 3 would assist. Then the turn of No. 2 would come and Nos. 1 and 3 would assist and finally No. 3 would have his innings and the County Treasury would have to pay for 180 or more days' work for three men whereas 60 were all that

were necessary. WORKED THE COUNTY FOR TRIPLE PAY. In some boroughs similarly circumstanced an assessor would be elected in each district and one would be designated as chief, and the work could be done for one-third the money collected in the other case. Further than this the assessor is elected for three years and he must do his work alone. The law will probably somewhat simplify matters. Some assessors have complained that they cannot do the work alone, but really one can do it faster than three if he so disposes, as three are liable to, and in fact, nearly always do differ in judgment, and after a dispute two get away with the other, unless, indeed, they shall all diverge from each other. When the work is done by one man this time spent in disputation will be saved. He may not un-assisted be so well qualified to defy the bull-dozers who want their property valued be-low that of their neighbors, but if he hasn't the sand he shouldn't stand for the office.

WANT ALL OF THEM HERE.

The National Convention Invited to Pittsburg by the Chamber of Commerce— Members Believe It Will Stimulate the Building of Hotels.

The Chamber of Commerce took action at their meeting yesterday looking to the furtherance of holding a national political convention here next year. Vice President Anderson was in the chair. On the call of committees Captain Dravo reported baving attended the convention held in Evansville, Ind., for the improvement of waterways together with Mr. B. L. Wood, Jr., as representatives of the chamber. He reported that the del egates were wideawake, intelligent men, and that their deliberations were expected to cause a great deal of good for

navigation in the next Congress. On the call of new business Captain Dravo arose again and said he been requested to present a resolution relative to holding a national convention here next year. Mr. Anderson said he believed the matter was one that the chamber could not act on, and read a sec-tion of the constitution in which it was stated the objects of the body were "to further the interests of the business of the Mr. Dravo then took the ground that nothing was nearer the mark than great national convention, which would naturally further the interests of the city. The resolution was to the purpose, and he was sustained in his opinion by the constitution. Mr. Foster rose to object because the resolution was favorable to the Republican convention only, and he said it Captain Dravo would insert the Democratic and People's party convention she would vote for it. Captain Dravo consented to in-serting and naming the Democratic party, but not the People's party, as it was hardly strong enough to be recognized. Captain Dravo also said he knew that an objection would be raised on account of the deplorable would be raised on account of the deplorable facilities for entertainment at the hotels. A chorus of "Oh's" went up, but Captain Dravo said if it were true that Pittsburg with all her wealth was found wanting in hotel accommodations for her guests as it was intimated it was time to find it out for certain, and that knowledge would stimulate our business men in a sneedy plan to remest the matter. It was speedy plan to remedy the matter. It was a shame that this great city could not shelter the stranger within her gates. The senti-ment changed right there, and Mr. Bernd, Mr. Herbst and Mr. Wigley spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Bernd said if the knowledge that a convention was to be held here would stimulate anybody in an earnest desire to erect a new hotel in the town he was heartily in favor of it. Mr. Herbst said the same thing, and expressed the be-lief that efforts would be made in view of the matter to increase the number of hotels

in the city.

Mr. Wigley deplored the lack of hotel room, but did not believe in the Chamber refusing to formally invite the proposed national conventions here for that reason only. Once get them promised to come and the hotels would stretch their walls and new ones would be begun at once. Mr. Anderson changed front also and said now that the amendment had been made to include all political parties it was not parti-san, and he was in favor of it. He called Captain Dravo to read it again. The amended resolution was as follows:

WHEREAS, All movements which attract large numbers of people from the different sections of the community are of advantage to the material as well as other interests of

to the material as well as other interests of our city, and

Whereas, The time is near at hand for the selection of places for holding the conventions which are to nominate candidates for the Presidental contest of 1892, and

Whereas, Pittaburg has been mentioned as a suitable place for holding one or more of such conventions, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Chamber appoint a committee of three to confer with His Honor, the Mayor, the committees of the various political clubs and organizations of the county and the business men of the city, that such measures as may be deemed advisable be inaugurated to bring about the selection of Pittsburg as the place for holding any of the national conventions which are to be held in 1892.

When the question was put it was adopted

L. H. D. Reese,

THERE is no wisdom in suffering with a cold, when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will ourse it.

When the question was put it was adopted unanimously. Mr. Anderson appointed Hon. John F. Dravo, General William McClelland and Captain W. P. Herbert to act for the Cleamber.

# Attorney Geyer Declares Against the Assistant Assessors. THE PEOPLE'S STORE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG.

We have just received per steamship State of California, and place on sale TO-DAY for the first time THE BIGGEST AND CHEAPEST IMPORTATION OF

Ever brought into these two cities.

13 CASES

RANGING IN PRICE FROM 50° TO \$10.00.

This importation consists entirely of Nottinghams, bought by our own buyers during a three weeks' stay in that Old World city. This is entirely outside of our importations (received about two weeks ago) of SWISS, TAMBOURS, BRUSSELS, NET. IRISH POINT, etc., etc. Counting these we can show you

## 7,000 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS FROM 50c TO \$85.00.

These include all desirable makes of both hemispheres, and they will be shown in the largest and best lighted curtain room in the two cities. In Coming to the Curtain Room You Will Pass Through the CARPET DEPARTMENT. It will pay you to stop there for just a few minutes and take a passing glance at our

> SPECIAL VALUES IN OILCLOTHS. 36-Inch Oilcloths at 25c.

All Other Widths at Proportionate Prices.

## CAMPBELL & DICK

81, 83, 85, 87 AND 89 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG.

# A COOL OUERY!

Are you about to invest in a Jacket, Sacque or Wrap? If so, we are in a position to supply your wants at a great saving. We say it, we mean it and we'll prove it beyond shadow of a doubt to all comers. We have just closed a most fortunate purchase of Real Fur Trimmed Garments, which we offer this

week at the astonishingly low figures noted below:

LOT 1-\$12.45 Cheviot Jackets, real Mink, full Shawl Collar, value \$18.75. LOT 2-\$14.75 Fine Cheviot, real Mink trimmed Jackets, Mink Ornaments, value \$22.00

LOT 3-\$15 Fine Jackets, real Mink, 5-inch Shawl Collar, value \$22.50.

LOT 4—\$19.75 Thirty-inch long, Brown French Beaver Jackets, very finest Mink Collar and Trimmings, value \$30. LOT 5-\$7.45 Real Astrachan Trimmed Cheviot Jackets, full Shawl Collar, value \$10.

LOT 6-\$9.75 Real Astrachan fine quality Cheviot Jackets, full Shawl Collar, value LOT 7-\$11.75 Extra fine quality, extra long Cheviot Jackets, full Astrachan Shawl

LOT 8-\$14,75 Misses' Colored Cheviot Jackets, with real Mink full Shawl Collar,

Besides the foregoing, we offer some exquisite Long Capes in Cheviot, Broadcloth, etc., and Newmarkets with Military Capes at figures that will make quick sales. Our stock of Plush Jackets and Sacques, Misses' Reefers, and Gretchens and Cloaks for small children and infants, is very extensive. Exceptionally good values are offered in this line.

### UNDERWEAR! HOSIERY!

Our lines of Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Gentlemen are complete. The best of goods at competition-defying

Ladies' Ribbed Woolen Underwear. Ladies' and Children's Merino Under-Ladies' and Children's Natural Wool Inderwear. Ladies' and Children's 'Scarlet Wool Un-Gents' White, Grav and Scarlet Under-

Boys' White, Gray and Scarlet Under-All-wool Cashmere Hose, 19c, 25c, 35c. English Cashmere Hose, 38c, 45c, 48c, 62c. Misses' All-wool Hose, 25c to 65c. Fleecy-lined Ladies' Hose, 25c to 50c. High novelties in Parisian Lisle Hose at figures that will be appreciated by economical buyers.



Reasonable prices belong with the best tailoring to order and finest goods. We have all three. If you have read our advertisements our plan for making goods to order is

clear enough. The most liberal array of fine cloths and styles you have ever seen. Hardly possible for you to take time to see them all. You know the usual fault of making-to-measure. Prices steep as if the

tailor had a sheep-skin for his skill. We're going to get the trade. We'll let neither uppish prices nor indifferent work stand in our way.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

COR. SIXTH ST., AND PENN AVE. Second Floor-Entrance through the store by elevator.